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#1

Synopsis Of The Unfinished Manuscript

Of A Book To Be Entitled

**"Racial Segregation In The U.S.A.:
History, Law, Fact"**

BY

ALFRED M. SCOTT

+ +

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X-E184

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#2

Synopsis Of The Unfinished Manuscript

Of A Book To Be Entitled

**"Racial Segregation In The U.S.A.:
History, Law, Fact"**

BY

ALFRED M. SCOTT

+ +

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THE CASE OF THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE

★ ★ ★

*Memorandum to the United Nations Conference
On International Organization
In San Francisco*

Respectfully Submitted

by the

ARMENIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA

381 Fourth Avenue
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

X-E 134
.A7A7

#14

THE ARMENIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC

by

CORLISS LAMONT



View of Yerevan, capital of Armenia.

Published by

THE ARMENIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA

381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York

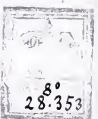
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Die Zukunft der Vereinigten Staaten und der Deutschen in Amerika.

Ueber die Vereinigten Staaten ist in letzter Zeit nicht viel Neues erschienen. Es scheint, daß Reisebeschreiber, Advokaten und literarische Stutzer sich daran satt geschrieben, und als ob das lesende Publikum in England, Deutschland und Frankreich mit derlei Erzeugnissen der Presse mehr als befriedigt wäre. So lange es mit Eisenbahnen, Kanälen, Banken und Fabriken bergauf ging, war Amerika das Paradies des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts. Alle die riesenhaften Fortschritte, wenigstens in der äußeren Cultur, die schnelle Ausbreitung der Bevölkerung, das beispiellose Wachstum derselben, die leichte Art des Erwerbs, der allgemeine persönliche Credit, das Aufblühen der Städte und des Handels, wurden als Folgen der Freiheit allen Ländern als Exempel vorgeführt, und es schien, als ob die ganze industrielle Richtung, die das neunzehnte Jahrhundert gleich nach den beendigten französischen Revolutionskriegen annahm, in Amerika seinen Stützpunkt finden sollte. Jetzt, wo die herabgestimmten inneren Verbesserungen, das Falliment der Vereinigten Staatenbank, und das Stocken in Handel und Gewerbe die frühere scheinbare Prosperität aus staatswirtschaftlichen Gründen erklären sollten, hält man unsere Institutionen den getäuschten Europäern als ein Schreckbild vor die Augen, das wohl nicht leicht den Wunsch erregen wird, diesem Beispiel zu folgen. Hat man früher zu viel auf Rechnung der amerikanischen Institutionen geschrieben, so macht man sie jetzt für viel zu viel verantwortlich; denn bis

Eigentum des ...



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Verfassung und Neben-Gesetze

der

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Deutschen Freien Gemeinde

von

Philadelphia

nebst

Bücherverzeichnis der Gemeinde-Bibliothek.

Gegründet am 1. Februar 1852, neugegründet am 8. August 1852, incorporirt am 1. December 1856,
reincorporirt am 3. December 1866.

JAN 26 1949



Philadelphia.

Gedruckt bei B. G. Stephan, Nr. 403 Nord Erchste Straße.

1874.

Eigentum des Deutschen
Ausland-Instituts
Stuttgart

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Ratgeber für Auswanderer

nach den Vereinigten
Staaten von Amerika



BERLIN 1909

Verlag der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands
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Silbernes Jubiläum

1903-1928



Sonntag, den 15. April 1928
Vorwärts Turnhalle

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The Souvenir Program

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of the

Seventy-Fifth Anniversary



The Springfield Turn Verein

Springfield, Mass.

April 25, 26, and 27, 1930

Deutscher Tag

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#10



Zum 30. Jubiläum
1902-1932

Vereinigte
Deutsche Gesellschaften
der Stadt New York

1638

1738

1838

1938



12 U. 52

X-E181

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#11

**Stufenjahre in der
Entwicklung
des Deutschtums
der Vereinigten
Staaten**

-
1638. Deutsche Sprache und lutherisches Kirchentum in Neu-Niederland und Neu-Schweden. Von Otto Lohr
1738. Die Anfänge des deutschen Zeitungs-, Druck- und Verlagswesens in Nordamerika. Von Walter Kappe
1838. Die Auswanderung sächsischer Lutheraner nach dem nordamerikanischen Mittelwesten. Von Dr. Katharina Reimann
1938. Die Unberührten, die Verlorenen, die Ringenden. Von Heinz Klob
-



#12

Nr. 17



X-E184

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Schulungs- Unterlage

Die deutsche Leistung
in den Vereinigten Staaten
von Nordamerika

Von Ernst Schmitz

Herausgeber: DER REICHSGESCHÄFTSLEITER DER NSDAP.
HAUPTSCHULUNGSAUSSCHUSS

Deutsches Volkstum in aller Welt

Heft 6

**Zwischen Wolkenkratzern
und Prärien**

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and & Josenhans, Verlag, Stuttgart

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#14

Deutschtumsarbeit in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika.

Es ist nur eine Selbstverständlichkeit, daß der „Verein für das Deutschtum im Ausland“ seit den Tagen seines Entstehens mit den Deutschen in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika, die vor dem Kriege auf 10—12 Millionen Köpfe geschätzt wurden, Beziehungen aufrecht erhalten hat. In den achtziger und neunziger Jahren des vergangenen Jahrhunderts entsaltete der V. D. A. zum erstenmal in den Vereinigten Staaten eine unmittelbare eigene Tätigkeit. Die aufgenommenen Verbindungen führten im Jahr 1885 zur Gründung eines Deutsch-Amerikanischen Schulvereins. Die ersten Gründungen schloßen jedoch wieder ein, und es blieben dem Verein nur die Einzelbeziehungen zu führenden deutschbewußten Kreisen. Es wurden auch nach Nordamerika Einzelunterstützungen gegeben, es wurde hier und da helfend eingegriffen. Bei dem Ausbleiben der Anteilnahme breiterer Schichten am Schicksal unseres Volkstums in der Fremde, bei der Geringfügigkeit der vor dem Kriege dem Verein zur Verfügung stehenden Mittel, angesichts der Größe und Mannigfaltigkeit der von allen Seiten an den Verein herangetragenen Forderungen war dem Verein jedoch eine tiefergehende Wirkungsmöglichkeit unter dem Deutschtum in Nordamerika versagt. Sahen sich doch die Deutschen in den Vereinigten Staaten besonders schwierigen Verhältnissen gegenüber. Die Erkenntnis, daß das große, kulturell angelsächsisch gestimmte Land drüben in erstaunlicher Schnelligkeit und Gründlichkeit eine Geschlechterfolge nach der anderen aufzusaugen und der nationaten Besonderheit zu entkleiden imstande ist, daß also Nordamerika nur ein Massengrab unseres Volkstums ist, daß die zum Teil sehr wertvollen Kulturelemente, die Deutschland hinüber gegeben hat, immer wieder nichts als Dünger fremder Entwicklung sein konnten, hat sich bestätigt. Immerhin legen gewisse Tatsachen der Bevölkerungszusammensetzung drüben, verbunden mit dem warmherzigen Hervortreten volksbewußter Einzeler, verbunden endlich mit dem erstaunlichen Opferwillen für die alte Heimat, dem reichsdeutschen Volke die Verpflichtung auf, nicht von vornherein sich von pessimistischen Gedankengängen unterliegen zu lassen, sondern zu retten, was zu retten ist.

In kurzen Zügen sei, im wesentlichen auf Grund der Ergebnisse der dem V. D. A. zugänglich gemachten Veröffentlichungen

B
4/11
Eigentum des Deutschen

Ausland...

Statistik

3

Copy

MAR 16 1949

X-E 184 80 33 1735 #15

Arbeitsbogen für höhere Schulen

The German Americans

Herausgegeben von Oberstudien-Direktor

Dr. Fritz Karsen

Bearbeiter: Dr. Rudolf Kapp

Verlag von Julius Beltz in Langensalza

Vorwort.

Der Gedanke zu der vorliegenden Arbeit entstand aus den Bedürfnissen des englischen Unterrichts. Das weitverbreitete Linckesche Lehrbuch bietet erfreulicherweise Lektionen, die sich mit den Hauptepochen amerikanischer Geschichte beschäftigen. Da heute das Interesse für das Auslandsdeutschtum sehr rege ist, waren Fragen nach der Rolle des Deutsch-Amerikanertums sehr naheliegend, um so mehr als uns unsere bitteren Erfahrungen im Weltkrieg oft unsere ursprünglichen Volksgenossen drüben in einem schiefen Licht erscheinen ließen. Gewiß wird in erster Linie der Geschichtsunterricht sich mit jenen Problemen befassen müssen, aber einerseits wird bei der heute angestrebten Verzahnung der einzelnen Unterrichtsfächer miteinander keine strenge fachliche Abgrenzung mehr möglich sein, andererseits ist der deutsche Anteil am Aufbau des amerikanischen Volkes auf allen Gebieten so gewaltig gewesen, daß wir ihn nicht übergehen können, wenn wir uns mit Amerika im englischen Unterricht befassen. Die vorliegenden Arbeitsbogen wollen einiges Material bereitstellen, das selbstverständlich nicht nach Art einer geschlossenen Lektüre durchgearbeitet werden will. Dazu ist die zur Verfügung stehende Zeit viel zu kurz. Der Bearbeiter erhofft aber, daß sie willkommen sind für ergänzende Schülerreferate und als kursorische Lektüre zwecks Beleuchtung dieser oder jener Frage.

Das Hauptgewicht wurde auf Kapitel IV gelegt, das zeigt, welchen Einfluß die Amerikaner deutscher Herkunft auf die großen Gegenwartsfragen der Politik ausüben. Daß auch bei den Anglo-Amerikanern die Erkenntnis über die historische Bedeutung des deutschen Volksteiles wächst, zeigt die Rede Newtons im House of Representatives, Januar 1926, deren zweiter Teil, der hier S. 57 ff. wiedergegeben wird, historisch begründet, warum die Vereinigten Staaten moralisch verpflichtet sind, das beschlagnahmte deutsche Eigentum wieder freizugeben. Programatisch weist Viereck auf die gewaltige Zukunftsaufgabe der deutschblütigen Amerikaner hin, S. 24 f. Aus diesen Zeilen spricht zugleich eine große Tragik, die uns nahe geht. Die 2½ Millionen Amerikaner deutscher Herkunft, die sich nach dem Weltkrieg in der Steubengesellschaft organisiert haben, wollen nichts als Amerikaner sein und glauben ihrer Aufgabe am besten dienen zu können, wenn sie den deutschen Idealismus in immer weitere Kreise tragen und so die politische Tradition von Steuben, Lieber, Schurz wieder aufnehmen. Es ist zugleich jene innere Einstellung, die aus Washingtons Farewell Address so lebendig spricht.

Kapp, The German Americans.

Eigentum des Deutschen
Ausland-Instituts
JAN 26 1949 Stuttgart



7. —

X-E184

.G3

#16

Das Deutschtum in der amerikanischen Politik

von

Dr. Hermann Gerhard
Schöneberg-Berlin



Exemplar
Ihrer Majestät der Kaiserin
Lehrsammlung

Leipzig
Verlag Deutsche Zukunft - an der Deutschen Buch-
G. m. b. H. - su Marburg (Lahn)
Rosenberg 21

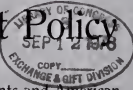
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Japan's Secret Policy



Her Immigrants and American
Born Citizens Using Their
Position to Aid Japan.



*The Startling Statement of a
Japanese Professor at the
University of California.*



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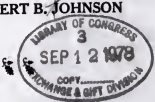
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America's Japanese Problem #18

By Dr. HERBERT B. JOHNSON



HERBERT B. JOHNSON
2634 Benvenue Street
Berkeley, Cal.

X-E 184
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61-7594-2-24

from
H. McArthur

Copy a

#19

~~X~~Our New Racial Problem

~~X~~Japanese Immigration and Its Menace



Startling Results of Congressional Inquiry

*Why Japan's "Peaceful Penetration" of Continental
United States?—Using American Citizenship to
Foster Japan's Plans—The Birth Rate as an
Agency for Colonization—Control of Lands and
Localities in California—Colonization in Other
States.*

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—Published by The ~~X~~Sacramento Bee

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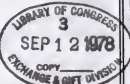
RELATIVE TO

**JAPANESE IMMIGRATION AND
THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA**

Revised January, 1920

~~X~~ **JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**
444 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Price: 5 cents per copy, \$1.50 per 50 copies, \$2.00
per 100 copies in postal stamps, check, or currency

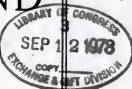


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#21
CALIFORNIA AND
THE JAPANESE



A Compilation of Arguments Advertised in
Newspapers by the American Committee
of Justice in Opposition to the Alien
Land Law, Together With the
Memorial Addressed to
Congress by the Said
Committee

4
1395

from
Public's National Committee
for Constructive Immigration
Legislation. N.Y.C.
J.P.S.

X
The American Committee of Justice
1904 Adeline Street
Oakland, California

December, 1920

例22

Dr. William Elliot Griffis, who believes "with all loyal Japanese that the glory of Japan's triumphs in peace and war is due to the virtues of the Mikado's ancestors," says, in his book, "The Mikado's Empire": "In this enlightened age, when all authority is challenged, and a century after the mists of oblivion have covered the historic grave of the doctrine of divine right, the Japanese still cling to the divinity

FROM THE MOUTH
OF THE PEOPLE, THEY ARE
THESE THINGS THAT
ARE THE FOUNDATIONS
OF THE NATIONALISTIC
REVOLUTION.

THEY CHALLENGED
propaganda unparal-
leled in history, and
they said to the world:
"TO THE HOUR"
of the hour, we have
reconstituted the im-
mense resistance of
our countless millions
of the unfortunate.

THEY WILL NOT, IN THE
FUTURE, THE BATTLE IN
THE FUTURE, IN OUR DECLARA-
TION NO FLAUNTING
OF THE FLAG, BUT TO
RESPOND TO THE
CALL OF THE FUTURE,
TO EDUCATE, AND
THAT WILL CON-

Ishida Tetsuzo, editor
in chief of the "Tokumei
Shinbun," the Japanese
House of Deputies, states
in his book, "The New
America," a book issued
last year by the Japanese
National Association of
Japan: "Nor in this prin-
ciple of the new Ameri-
can nation, was it the
idea of the new Ameri-
can nation, but it was
understanding to seek its
own path, and it has
always failed to secure
the sympathy of the
people, and it has
their menagerie equated
with ours. Generally
speaking, the new Ameri-
can people, though they
are not the same as the
weak points as rulers, are
not the same as the
not enlightened. They
are quite a many for
the new American na-
tion. They are, how-
ever, they have
been the same as the
united with their na-
tionalism, and they
never must be given
from a historical
point of view, and
point. They look upon

figuratively—theirs are the hat, while ours is the head. The hat may be changed as often as you please; the head once gone, the body itself would die. In this respect does our constitution essentially differ from theirs; so does our loyalty to the Mikado

Moreover, an editorial in the "Yokohama Shinbun" of 1931, "Education for the World," which was published in the "Japan Advertiser," May 9, 1931, reads: "To preserve the world's peace and to promote the welfare of mankind is the mission of the Imperial Family. The Imperial Family is the Imperial Family with all the qualifications necessary to fulfill this mission. He who can fulfill this mission is one who is the subject of humanity's admiration and adoration, and who is not the subject of the negative of misadministration forever. The Imperial Family of Japan is as worthy of respect as God and is the embodiment of benevolence and justice. The great principle of the Imperial Family is to love all mankind. The Imperial Family of Japan is the parent not only of her sixty millions, but of all mankind on earth. The

eyes of the Imperial Family all races are one and the same. It is above all racial considerations. All human disputes, therefore, may be settled in accordance with its immaculate justice. The League of Nations, proposed to save mankind from the hor-

1-7584-2-19

**Japanese Residents
Are Illegally
Naturalized**

SEP 12 1978

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X-E 184
J3 #23

Official Records Show 218 Have
Been Granted Citizenship,
Which, Under Court and Gov-
ernment Rulings, Should Be
Cancelled; History of the
Cases.

By V. S. McClatchy.

THE Act of Congress, May 9th, 1918, was intended, as similar Acts passed at the conclusion of other wars, to permit the naturalization of aliens who had served during the war with either land or sea forces of the United States. That Act was construed in a number of cases to authorize the naturalization of any alien whatsoever, who filled the conditions named.

From
Sacramento Bee, Aug. 12th
1921

61-1594-2-13
*ASSIMILATION

OF #24
JAPANESE

X-E 184
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Can They Be Moulded Into
American Citizens



Remarks Before the Honolulu
Rotary Club
By V. S. McClatchy
October 27th, 1921

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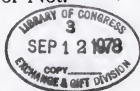
~~X~~ Shall Japanese-Americans in Idaho be Treated

With Fairness and Justice or Not?

#25

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Addresses and Proceedings at Mass Meeting

CITIZENS OF IDAHO

AUDITORIUM FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

BOISE, IDAHO

RECEIVED _____ 191

Assigned To _____ Evening of January Twenty Third

Portland Bu. File No. _____

1921

W. R. BRYON,

Agent in Charge.

=

Resolution passed without a dissenting vote at the mass meeting by audience of twelve hundred:

RESOLVED:

THAT IN MASS MEETING ASSEMBLED THIS AUDIENCE EXPRESS ITS CONVICTIONS THAT IN ALL MATTERS OF LEGISLATION CONCERNING THE DISCUSSED QUESTION OF JAPANESE PEOPLE IN AMERICA THAT WE ADVISE THE RESTRICTION OF FURTHER IMMIGRATION FOR THE PRESENT AT LEAST, BUT THAT THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN HERE FOR YEARS AND ARE AMERICANS IN SPIRIT BE GIVEN CITIZENSHIP IF THEY MEET THE HIGH NEEDED CONDITIONS OF THE SAME AND THAT THEY BE TREATED WITH THE SAME CONSIDERATION AS WE TREAT ALL PEOPLES UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES.

61-7554-2 354
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DEMOCRACY

and

JAPANESE AMERICANS



By

NORMAN THOMAS

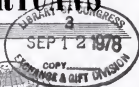
"Remember the Nazi technique: 'Pit race against race, religion against religion, prejudice against prejudice. Divide and conquer.' We must not let that happen here. We must remember what we are defending: liberty, decency, justice."

January 2, 1942

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

~~X~~
THE POST WAR WORLD COUNCIL
112 East 19th Street New York City

Price 10c.

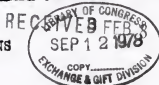


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7-5-41
X-E 184
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FORUM ON JAPANESE AMERICANS IN THE VICTORY PROGRAM
72 West 52nd Street
New York, N. Y. (Pennsylvania 6-8508)

FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT #27

*
HEAD OF GOVERNMENT AGENCY TO DISCUSS JAPANESE AMERICANS
OTHER SPEAKERS FOR FORUM ANNOUNCED



For his first public appearance in the East since being appointed Director of the War Relocation Authority, Dillon Myer will participate in the Forum on Japanese Americans in the Victory Program, which will be held at the Hotel Commodore, 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, on Saturday afternoon, February 13th, from 1:30 to 5:30 P. M., it was announced today.

Another speaker will be Blake Clark, of the Office of War Information, whose article, "U. S. Soldiers with Japanese Faces," is reprinted in this month's issue of the Reader's Digest.

The Forum, which will be devoted to a discussion of the role of loyal Japanese Americans in the war effort, is being co-sponsored by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Japanese American Committee for Democracy.

Other speakers at the Forum in addition to Mr. Myer and Mr. Clark will include: Donald Henderson, President, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO; Michael J. Obermeier, President of the Hotel and Club Employees, Local 6, AFL; Louis Geldblatt, of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO; Janet Fukushima, President of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy; and Abner Green, Secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

It was announced also that Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, President of the Committee for National Morale, will chair the Forum.

There will be no admission charge to the Forum, which will be open to the public, it was announced today. However, only those who make reservations in advance will be admitted. Individuals and organizations desiring to make reservations should write to: Forum, 72 West 52nd Street, New York City.

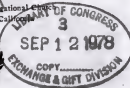


X-E 184 #28
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Justice To the Japanese

By REV. JAMES L. GORDON, D. D.

Minister First Congregational Church
San Francisco, California



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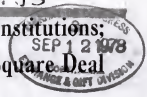
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AMERICAN
CHRISTIAN ?**

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#30

The people of America have the greatest opportunity for self-government of any people in the world today.

With this, as with every opportunity, goes a responsibility; no people can long enjoy the former and ignore the latter.

Self-government, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, was, and is, an experiment. Experience only could demonstrate whether or not the people would continue to accept the responsibility of self-government, or, through failure to assume it, surrender the right of representation to the scheming politician and predatory interest.

For nearly fifty years the people did surrender this right of representation; during this period of time vast private interests secured control of national resources, moulding the judiciary, legislative and even executive branches of many of the State Governments to their own selfish interests.

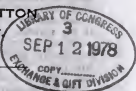
The people finally came to realize that their law-makers were not theirs in reality, but belonged, body and soul, to the invisible government—the government of graft and greed. Then came Roosevelt and his big stick; a wave of reform and a demand that a "Government of the people, by the people and for the people" be restored. The Western States took the lead in this movement, for they had suffered most.

The net result of this demand for reform was the enactment in a great many States of what is known as the "Initiative," "Referendum" and "Recall" measures. These measures

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J3 #31

~~X~~ WHO'LL GROW THE VEGETABLES WHEN THE JAPANESE BARRED OUT?

BY MARION B. PATTON
PASADENA, CALIF.



THERE is a great deal of publicity lately concerning the Japanese question, the last phase of which is designed to prohibit the orientales from leasing land. But in no such article have I seen a practical suggestion as to who, or what class of people is to take the place of the Japanese farmers.

Evidently the great majority of persons are grossly misinformed on the subject and though perfectly honest in their belief that the Japanese are a detriment to California, do not know the relative value of the Japanese farmer to our vegetable industry. I refer especially to those writers and committees of various clubs who have been spreading anti-Japanese propaganda through the newspapers and public meetings and circulating petitions for signers.

Should the people of California inform themselves at first hand as to the real conditions, and what is required to raise a crop of vegetables or berries, their censure would turn to praise for these most industrious, peaceful and hard-working people.

But whatever the sentiment may be, the question remains: Who is to take the place of the Japanese truck farmer? How is the country to be supplied with the small fruits and vegetables that require close down-to-the-ground cultivation, constant back bending and endless labor?

Will the American farmer grow vegetables in quantities sufficient for local consumption and for eastern shipment?

No.

Why?

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OUR POSITION

In view of the fact that the presence of large numbers of Orientals in certain parts of our country has given rise to serious problems we believe that further immigration from that source would surely endanger the good relations existing between the United States and our Oriental neighbors. It is evident to all that the time has come when a satisfactory control of immigration must be sought.

The governments of the United States and Japan are now seriously seeking a final settlement of all problems arising out of the immigration situation. This fact is exceedingly encouraging and gives promise of bringing to a peaceful end a vexatious and delicate international matter. If it is left in the hands of diplomacy there is every reason to believe that all dangers of misunderstanding will be avoided and a mutually agreeable settlement reached speedily.

The so-called Japanese problem can not be settled by the action of one or several states, as it is essentially a matter of immigration. The experience of the last few years fully bears this out. Therefore, any such action by California at the present time will surely result only in further complicating the situation, confusing the issue, and making Federal action more difficult.

We, therefore, strongly advise voters to leave the question wholly in the hands of the Federal government, at least until every opportunity has been given to reach a conclusion.

Vote NO on Initiative Measure No. 1

Wallace M. Alexander,
Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., S. F.

Rolla V. Watt,
Royal Insurance Co., S. F.

Geo. I. Cochran,
Pres. Pacific Mutual Life
Insurance Co., Los Angeles

Lee A. Phillips,
V. P. Pacific Mutual Life
Insurance Co., Los Angeles

Frank Miller,
Mission Inn, Riverside

Rev. H. B. Johnson, D. D.,
Berkeley

Dr. Arthur H. Briggs,
San Francisco

Rev. J. L. Gordon, D. D.,
First Cong. Church, S. F.

Rev. Elbert R. Dille, D. D.,
Oakland

J. A. McGregor,
Formerly with U. S. Ship. Bd.

Milton H. Eberg,
M. A. Gunst Co., San Francisco

Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler,
Pres. Emeritus, U. of California

Dr. Harvey H. Guy,
Berkeley

Fred D. Parr,
Parr Terminal Co., Oakland

Capt. Robert Dollar,
Robt. Dollar S.S. Co., S. F.

A similar statement has been issued by the Japanese Relations Committee of California, organized by leading citizens in the State.

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J3 #33

The Board of Directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce advises to vote "NO" on Initiative No. 1, Alien Land Law, for the following reasons:

"No. 1. ALIEN LAND LAW—This Initiative Measure is an effort to make more effective the Alien Land Law of 1913, and to deny to certain aliens the right now possessed by them to lease lands for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years.

"The Chamber is in favor of the principle of denying ownership of agricultural lands to those ineligible to citizenship, but the Chamber can not advocate the adoption of this Initiative for the following reasons:

"First: The clause denying the right to lease agricultural lands is ineffective in operation. It may prove irritating to the Japanese people but it will not prevent them from occupying lands for agricultural purposes under cropping contracts and contracts for personal services, which can not legally be prohibited to any class of aliens.

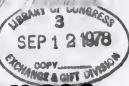
"Second: The Initiative Measure contains unnecessarily harsh provisions concerning the guardianship of the children of residents not eligible to citizenship. When the estate of such children includes any interest in agricultural lands, the parents can no longer be appointed guardians. Our Courts, we believe, in the administration of our laws and in the control of any guardian appointed by them, are quite capable of doing justice to the interests of the minor and safeguarding the public interests of the people of the State of California, without this bar to the appointment of a parent as guardian for his child.

"Third: The real problem disturbing the people of this State is in the last analysis one of immigration. The Chamber believes that further immigration to our shores of those whom we make politically ineligible to citizenship should be forbidden, and that the federal government should, either by treaty or by legislation, but preferably by treaty, accomplish that purpose. State legislation can not deal with this ultimate problem, and hasty or ineffective action by the State through an initiative measure that is after all futile, and likely to stir a spirit of irritation and hostility, can in our opinion only operate as an embarrassment and may even prove a hindrance to the federal government in the attainment of a final solution of the question of immigration.

"Recommendation, Vote 'NO'."

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The Anti-Japanese Pogrom

*Facts versus
the Falsehoods of
Senator Phelan
and Others*

By Colonel John F. Irish

Let it be repeated that the present anti-Japanese agitation, like the anti-Chinese movement of years ago, has the same psychology as the Russian anti-Jewish pogrom, which always starts with the lie that Jews have murdered Christian children to use their blood in the rites of the Synagogue. The leader of the anti-Japanese pogrom is Senator Phelan. An election is approaching. He has made no record of any benefit to the state in the Senate; so he must divert attention from his uselessness as a senator by attacking the Japanese and trying to stampede the state by lying about them.

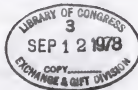
It is my purpose to take up his public statements and those of his helpers in this ignoble work, and prove them false, not by my word, but by official and other indisputable authority.

Senator Phelan began his pogrom by publishing that an American company had sold to Japanese 800,000 acres of land on the Mexican side of the Imperial Valley.

The American company at once proved this

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The Japanese Question in California



By ~~X~~
RT. REV. EDWARD LAMBE PARSONS, D. D.
*Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of California
San Francisco*

With permission from the New York Churchman

**The Diocesan House
1215 Sacramento Street
San Francisco**

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The Japanese
in California #36

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Comments in the
California Press



NOT STATE QUESTIONS.

[Editorial in the Fresno Republican, April 12, 1920]

A meeting of various anti-Japanese societies is reported to have decided on the circulation of initiative petitions for new anti-Japanese laws. This is of course their privilege. But the very vagueness of most of the published descriptions of the laws they propose, demonstrates how little occasion there is for their proposed action. Practically everything they have found interesting enough to discuss is either unconstitutional, or is within the sole power of Congress and outside the jurisdiction of the state.

The reason, of course, is obvious. There is only one important Japanese question, and that is one which the state can do nothing about. We can not prohibit the immigration of Japanese, deport those who are here, nor deprive them of the equal protection of the laws. These are the only things the anti-Japanese care anything about, and they are all national, not state questions. We can not deny native-born Japanese the right to vote. The law of California does deny that right to native-born Chinese, but the law is null and void, and they do vote. We can not limit their right to work at any jobs they can get, and to live where they please. We can not even limit their right to own and lease land for business, manufacturing, or residence purposes. All we can do is to forbid them to buy farm land, and that we have already done.

Among the laws proposed is one excluding Japanese from the state, with the proviso that if it be declared invalid as in violation of the treaty it shall not go into effect until the expiration of the treaty, in 1923. If this were all, then why the hurry to propose the law by initiative in November, instead of to the legislature in January? But, of course, the law would be unconstitutional permanently, with or without a treaty. Whoever has the right under national laws to live in the United States has the right to live in any state, regardless of state laws. Another proposal is an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, denying citizenship to those whose parents are ineligible to citizenship. If California is to propose such an amendment, it can be done much quicker by the legislature than by the initiative. It would take the action of two-thirds of the states, by legislatures or by elected conventions, in either event, but the legislature could do California's part in a day. An initiative would take two elections, the assembling of a convention, and at the shortest a year's time, besides imposing a similar dilatory process on each of the thirty-five other states.

We might as well realize that the things the state can do about the Japanese question are very few and com-

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The ~~X~~Anti-Japanese Agitation

Rev. U. G. ~~X~~Murphy

SEATTLE,

WASH.

Second Edition, Revised

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Copy A

*Waving The Yellow Flag in California

By JOHN B. WALLACE



*The Truth About the Japanese in California Told
by a Former Newspaper Man Who Has Lived
in the State for Many Years and Who
Is Now an Orange Grower in
Southern California*

Reprinted From
THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT
Mr. Henry Ford's International Weekly

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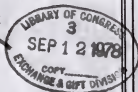
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#39

JAPANESE FARMERS IN CALIFORNIA

By COLONEL JOHN P. IRISH



"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."—The Declaration of Independence.

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?"—George Washington's Farewell Address.

Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained from John P. Irish,
1904 Adeline Street, Oakland, California.

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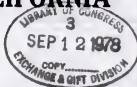
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JAPANESE IMMIGRATION
and the
JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA



"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." — The Declaration of Independence.

California Farmers Co-operative Association
510 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Price: 5 cents per copy, \$1.50 per 50 copies, \$2.00 per 100 copies
in postal stamps, check, or currency.

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The ^{*}Japanese Situation in California

By

Prof. Yoshi Saburo ^{*}Kuno

*Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages at
the University of California*



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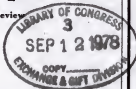
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Foreign Land Ownership and Leasing in Japan

(Reprinted from the London Law Quarterly Review
September, 1914)

By JOHN CADSBY



Expatriation of Japanese Abroad

(Reprinted from the New York Nation, May, 1916)

By ERNEST W. CLEMENT

Japanese Association of America
444 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

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Copy B.

An Appeal

to the

American Christians



Pacific North West Japanese Christian Federation
1010 East Spruce Street, Seattle, Washington

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FRIENDS:

Enclosed herewith we take the liberty of submitting to you a document setting forth essential facts concerning the Japanese in California. It is based mainly upon the Report of the State Board of Control.

In the proposed Anti-Alien Land Initiative Law the people of California are asked to vote upon a proposal involving the fundamental principles of honor and justice.

A little over a century ago America proclaimed to the world "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Again the Constitution of the United States provides: "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Only fifty years ago your sires fought one of the greatest civil wars in the annals of the world for the upholding of these great principles.

In the recent great war America championed the cause of humanity and justice, and urged humanitarian ideals as the guiding principles of diplomacy.

It is because we have faith in the abiding ideals of the American people that we appeal to you, and ask you to give us a few minutes and think over the cold facts set forth in this document.

We wish it clearly understood that we advocate nothing akin to free immigration. On the contrary, we recognize the wisdom of restricting Japanese immigration.

Our only contention is that those Japanese who, comparatively small in number, are already here, should be treated justly and equitably.

The Japanese in California never fail to respond, and respond heartily, whenever they are called upon to shoulder their share in patriotic or charitable enterprises. Their economic activities have been deeply curbed by various devices, legislative and otherwise, making it extremely difficult for them to improve their financial status, and yet they have never shirked their duty in regard to any undertaking calculated to advance public welfare.

During the war this Association and the Japanese Agricultural Association were repeatedly appealed to by the government, Federal and State, and the Food Administration to urge our farmers to help increase the production of food materials. In responding to those appeals and taking the necessary measures to convey to our farmers the wish of the government, we thought we were performing patriotic duties, and there is no doubt that our efforts were appreciated by the authorities.

The proposed initiative measure will, if adopted, condemn the Japanese in California to a status little better than that of slaves or serfs. It will deprive them of all opportunity for material progress and economic advancement. It will render it impossible for them to provide for the future of their American-born children who are going to remain here as American citizens. Is it wise, is it in conformity with the American traditions of fair play, is it calculated to promote America's own welfare, that such a law should be adopted, virtually compelling the Japanese in California to fling upon the American community their sons and daughters, unprovided, and ill-trained to perform duties as members of a body politic of which these American-born children are destined to be a factor?

Pray do not think that we are trying to influence your judgment. We are simply asking you to lay aside for a minute sensational newspaper stories about us, and consider cold facts based upon authentic data. That is all we ask, and we do not doubt that you will grant us this request as a simple matter of fairness.

*JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.